Vol. XXXIX..No. 12.092.

VACATION AT THE CAPITAL.

DEPARTMENT NEWS. A GOVERNORSHIP UNDER CONSIDERATION-THE FOUR PER CENTS-SUGAR PLANTS-THE TARIFF

A selection for the Governorship of Utah is under consideration at Washington, lively canvass is being made both by the friends and the opponents of the present Governor. Treasury officials are reticent about the intentions of Secretary Sherman as to issuing more 4 per cent bonds. Letters are, however, being received daily in favor of bonds bearing that rate of interest. A large number of tariff bills are being discussed by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Dr. Collyer reports that the New-Englanders are beginning to be interested in sugar growing. The clerks at Washington are to have holiday vacations.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH. A CRISIS APPROACHING IN UTAH WHICH REQUIRES A FIRM MAN AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS-GOSSIP

ABOUT THE OPPOSITION TO GOVERNOR EMERY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The opposition to the re-

appointment of Governor Emery, of Utah, is becoming very aggressive. Mr. McBride, of Salt Lake City, one of the most

rominent lawers of the Territory, came to Washingon to attend the recent meeting of the National Republican Committee; and during his stay here he has called upon the President in relation to the Goverporship of Utah. He is understood to make no accutations against Governor Emery, but he represents to the President that the Gentiles in Salt Lake City lesire the appointment of some man who is more outmoken in his opposition to Mormonism and in whom they would have more confidence in case of trouble, Mr. McBride does not complain of anything which Governor Emery has done or left undone, but fears limi he may not prove equal to any emergency that

in the attempt to prevent the reappointment of Governor Emery is a charge that has been widely pubished in the newspapers that the Governor approved a law passed by the Territorical Legislature which repealed the statutes against seduction, adultery, and kindred crimes. This repeal, it is asserted, left the Territory destitute of "any law that could reach Polygamy." A TRIBUNE correspondent made a careful and thorough search to-lay through the journals of the Legislative Assembly of Utah covering the entire period of Governor Emery's administration The examination proved that the above accusation is wholly false. If any law against adultery, seduction, etc., ever existed in Utah, it was repealed before Governor Emery's time, and he is not to blame

Another accusation against the Governor is that he has favored an election law which gives the Mormons practical control of elections. The facts are, as shown by the legislative records of Utab, that he has steadily used his influence in favor of an amendment of the election laws, and, from the very charge against him, it appears that he has measurably succeeded, by securing the adoption of a law providing for a secret ballot. Before that, the law required that each ballot should be indorsed with the name of the voter. This, of course, placed almost unlimited power in the hands of the Mormon

ing a crisis, and when there is perfect narrandy and understanding among the Federal officers of the Territory. The President has great confidence in Judge Hunter, and will probably be influenced by his advice. The Administration is in earnest in its war upon polygamy, and its only desire is to have a man in the Executive chair of Utah who will not falter in his duty. If the President can be convinced that Governor Emery is such a man, as he andoubtedly is, he will certainly reappoint him. It is understood that already two candidates are in the field for Governor Emery's place. One of these is General Charles Ewing, of Ohio, a brother of Congressman Ewing and brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman. The other is N. G. Ordway, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Kepresentatives.

THE NEW IDEA IN SUGAR GROWING. DE. COLLYER SAYS THAT NEW-ENGLAND IS MUCH

INTERESTED AND WILL MAKE AN EXPERIMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Dr. Collyer, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, has just returned from New-England, weither he went in regard to the sorghum and cornstalk sugar project. He made several addresses before large meetings of farmers, and reports that there is already a widespread in terest in New-England in the new movement. He thinks that about two hundred farmers in that section of the Union will experiment in sorghum culture and sugar manufacture on a small scale next

Dr. Collyer stated yesterday to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that his experiments have demonstrated that an acre of sorghum will produce as much sugar as an acre of the best sugar cane, with this great advantage for the sorghum, that the latter plant can be grown from Maine to Catiforms, and from Minnesota to Texas, while the sugar cane can only be successfully cultivated in a portion of Louisiana. Again sorghum may be grown with as much certainty as Indian corn.

In regard to cornstalk sugar, Dr. Collyer said that the plant is probably one-third less valuable as a sugar plant than sorghum, but is still susceptible of very profitable working. "In fact," he said, "our farmers have been throwing away about two-thirds of the value of their corn crop for the last hundred years."

LOOKING OVER THE TARIFF BILLS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.[

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- During the present sestion of Congress and previous to the recess, thirtytwo bills providing for changes of the Tariff laws were referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. These are being considered during the recess by the chairman and other members of the committee. Several of them will doubtless be reported to the House as soon as the consideration of the new rules, which will have precedence over all the new rules, which will have precedence over all other business, is disposed of. These bills propose commissions to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with France, Brazil and Canada can be arranged. They also relate to the duties on sugar, samples, medicines, tin, pistols, jute butts, Peruvian bark, books, chemicals and sait, being mostly free-trade bills. There are two or three free ship bills, and there is one which proposes to terminate the treaty with Hawaii.

THE FIGHT OF THE LOTTERY COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Louisiana Lottery case is to be argued to-morrow before the full bench of the District Court. The amended bill which has been filed is substantially like the original, but contains some verbal changes. There is no reason to expect a result more favorable to the complainants than was experienced in the hearing upon the original bill. The Lottery Company has engaged Congressmen Ellis, of Louisiana, and Casey Young, of Tennessee, to act with Scuator Carpenter and other counsel in its behalf.

HOLIDAYS FOR THE CLERKS.

holidays. All the departments will be closed on Christmas and New Year's days. On the days intervening the programme will be as follows: The Treasury Department will be open for business between the hours of 10 and 1. All of the other Departments will be open from 9 to 12. At the Navy Department the clerical force will be arranged so that alternate days may be worked, thus allow-ing about balf of the force to be absent from duty every other day. All the Departments will be closed at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

WHAT CONGRESSMEN AND OTHERS SAY ABOUT THE PROPOSED ISSUE OF BONDS FOR REFUNDING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- A leading member of the House, and one of the strongest advocates of a three-and-a-balf per cent bond, expressed the opinion this evening that Secretary Sherman will not take the responsibility of issuing the remaining \$108,000,000 of four per cent bonds, anthorized by a former net of Congress, in the face of the evident intention of Congress to restrict all further funding operations to a rate of interest not exceeding 31g per cent.

Treasury officials, while reticent as to any expressed intention or purpose on the part of the Secretary to issue the remaining \$108,000,000 of 4 per cents, do not hesitate to affirm that he decidedly favors doing so, and that he delays rather from the fact that egislation is now pending in Congress than form doubts which he may entertain in the expedi-

doubts which he may entertain in the expediency in such a move.

In support of the Secretary's views the Department is in receipt of leiters and telegrams from leading banks and bankers assuring him that it would be impossible at present to float any considerable number of bonds at par bearing a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent.

The last public debt statement shows that of the interest-bearing debt there are now outstanding \$254,392,550 of 6 per cent bonds which mature in June, 1881, and \$508,440,350 of 5 per cent bonds which mature in May, 1880, making a total of £762,832,900 of 5 and 6 per cent bonds maturing in 1881, and for their payment or refunding some provisions must be made by the Government. Secretary Sherman tayors a 4 per cent bond believing it will seeme the desired results, at once relieving the Government of the embarrassment it must necessarily experience if the 5 and 6 per it must necessarily experience if the 5 and 6 per cents are allowed to mature, and affording the holders of these bonds at present rates an oppor-tunity to dispose of them advantageously, and se-cure themselves against the contingency of a fail-are on the part of the Government to redeem them

THE GOOD LUCK OF THE FARMERS. THE STAPLE CROPS OF THE PAST YEAR WORTH AT

LEAST FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE THAN THOSE OF THE YEAR IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 23.-An interesting table has been prepared at the Agricultural Department from estimated and reported crop returns for the seaso just closed. The statement, which was carefully prepared, shows the amounts of the several staples raised in the whole United States, together with the amounts produced in the preceding year. The values given are not the quoted prices in the market, but the values to producers. It will be seen that the total increase of value of agricultural productions for the past season, as compared with the values of the preceding year, is nearly \$416,000,000. The

charge against him, it appears that he has measur-	table is as follows:		
ably succeeded, by securing the adoption of a law providing for a secret ballot. Before that, the law	Crops.	Product.	Value.
required that each ballot should be indorsed with the name of the voter. This, of course, placed al- most unlimited power in the hands of the Mormon hierarchy. As to the general accusation that Governor Emery	Corn. bushels. Outs, bushels. Liye, bushels. Harley, bushels. Enckwheat, bushels. Cotton, bales.	1, 88,218,750 413,578,500 25,842,790 42,245,630 12,246,820 5,216,603	441,153,405 401,045,830 13,502,826 24,483,315 6,454,120 193,854,641
"has virtually been acting for a long time in the in- terest of the Mormons," a study of the journals	Tobacco, pounds. Hay, tons. Potatoos, bushels.	392,546,700	285,548.752 78,059,125
above referred to shows that the contrary is true.	Total		\$1,488,570,866
The Governor's two regular messages, and the nu- merous other messages which he has sent to the	Crope.	Product. 18	70. Vaine-
Legislature on special subjects, prove that he has maintained a firm and dignified attitude in support of the laws of the United States. Of Governor Emery's friends new in the city, one of the most active is Chief-Justice Hunter, of Utah. In aconversation with the President yesterday, he assured the latter that the Governor could be deneeded upon to act fearlessly in any emergency, and	Wheat, bushels. Corn, bushels. Gars, bushels. Rye, bushels. Barley, bushels. Buckwheat, bushels. Cotton, bales. Tobacco, pounds. Hay, tobs. Potatoes, bushels.	23,646,500 40,181,20# 13,145,650 5,020,387 384,059,650 35,648,000	580,259,000 120,855,000 15,505,000 23,625,300
that it will be a great mistake to fail to reappoint him now, when affairs in Utah seem to be approach-	Total		\$1,904,480,659
ing a crisis, and when there is perfect harmony and understanding among the Federal efficers of the is gathering material upon which to base a ca			Department ase a careful

is gathering material upon which to bas estimate of the total increase in certain other values during the year just closing. This will include the increased value of real estate and of mining prop-He expresses the opinion, based upon mate rial already gathered, that it will not fall below

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1879. Collector Young, of Raleigh, N. C., has captured a Consector Value, of Attention, A.C., and captured at illicit distillery with ten stands and 200 railous of beer. A Deputy in Montgomery County has sized a distillery of an old offender named Calleott. The proprieto escaped, firing on the deputy and wounding his horse. The United State Consul at Valparaiso reports, under

date of November 3, 1879, the wreck and total loss of the bark Midas, of Bath, Me., Andrew Curiis, master. She went ashore about forty miles south of Valparaiso. None of the crew was lost, and they have been provided for by the Consul.

Mr. W. P. Mangum, United States Consul at Nagasaki. in a communication to the Department of State, dated October 1, 1879, announced the completion of an immense dry-dock, the largest in Asiatic waters, dimensions are: Lengtu, 462 feet; width, 99 feet; depth, 342 feet, with twenty-six feet of water at the entrance. This, with the increase of trade reported, gives hopeful promises of the future pros crity of Nagasaki.

A number of leading tobacco manufacturers from New-York held a conference with Assistant-Secretary French, of the Treasury Department, and the Commis-French, of the Treasury Department, and the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue, to-day. The manufactur-ers protested against the proposed chance in the mau-ner of printing internal revenue stamps on tin foil tobacco wraps. The Department promised to consult the wishes of the trade before making alterations. With reference to the proposed negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and Rou-

mania, Secretary Evarts has instructed Minister Kasson to take notice of the letters filed at the State De son to take notice of the letters fied at the State De-partment by Mr. Simon Wolf, protesting against any recognition of the Roumanian Government until it complies with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, cuaranteeing not only civil, but religious liberty to all its subjects. Minister Kasson is instructed to act in accordance with the requests of this letter.

The Treasury has issued a circular instructing Col-ectors of Customs that in no case should the names of shippers and consigners be furnished for publication, or be permitted to be published from the records or flies of be permitted to be published from the records of many the Custom House. They are also requested whenever a written request to that effect shall be filed by shippers or consigners to cause to be withheld from publication for a period not exceeding innet y days, statistics relating to the importation or shipment of any particular merchandise imported or shipped by them.

A BLOW IN SELF-DEFENCE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23 .- A dispatch from Logansport, Ind., states that on Sunday night Jeremish Ashba was aroused by Nathan Thomas and a mau named Rutherford, who demanded admittance. This was refused and they knocked in the door. They were met by Asba armed with an old-fashioned subre. met by Asba armed with an old-fashioned sabre. Thomas approached him and received a blow which completely split his head open. Rutherford fled. Ashba surrendered himself. He is an old and quiet citizen and public opinion justifies his act.

INVESTIGATION AT CINCINNATI. .

CINCINNATI. Dec. 23 .- John Love, the exert, arrived here from Washington to-day for the pur pose of making a thorough investigation of the records in the office of the Cierk of the United States Court.

MINNESOTA COLLEGE BUILDINGS BURNED. NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 23 .- The buildings of Carlton College were burned to-day. No partic-

ulars as to the amount of loss or insurance have been received. The college was closed for vacation. [For Other Fires see Second Page.] IMPROVING THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 23 .- Superintento be issued by the President, with regard to the slosing of the Executive Departments during the

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1879.

to pull the life-car and apparatus to scenes of shipwreek. Heretofore, as in the case of the late wreek of the ArMe Garwood, it was found almost impossible to poli the apparatus through the send to the wreek.

THE OUTRAGE IN MAINE.

PARTIES ARRAYED IN THE STATE. INDIGNATION MEETING IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 23 .- An enthusiastic indignation meeting was held here to-night. Ex-Governor Washburne presided, criticized severely the action of the Governor and Council, denounced their proceedings, and made an appeal to honest

Congressman T. B. Reed followed, and after tating that he came in no partisan spirit, said: 'For this crime I hold no party responsible. The misguided men who have done the deed are thus far alone guilty. Whether anyone else is to be held responsible will depend upon their acts."

Speeches were also made by George F. Talbot and

REPUBLICANS UNITING FOR DEPENCE Augusts, Me., Dec. 23 .- A meeting of the Republican State Committee and prominent Republi-cans from various parts of the State was at Senator Blaine's residence last The following committee appointed to advise and co5perate with the Republican members of the Legislature: The Hon. Lott M. Morrill, the Hon. Netson Dinrley, Colonel J. E. Heath. Colonel J. W. Snaulding, Captain G. A. Boutelle, Colonel J. L. Richards and Alden Sprague.

THE "GOVERNOR'S COURSE APPROVED. a meeting here this evening, and speeches were made approving the action of the Governor as being thoroughly in accordance with the laws and Constitution of the State. Resolutions

AN EMPHATIC WORD FROM ME, HAYES. THE PRESIDENT TELLS REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS THAT THE MAINE DEMOCRATS WILL NOT SUC-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 23. Representative Williams. of Wisconsin, had an interesting interview with the President this morning, during which the President

The President had been describing a scene in the Ohio Legislature of 1849, where the Hon. B. Randall, a mutual acquaintance, bad, amid the howlings of the mob, declared Governor Ford duly elected. Representative Williams then remarked that it was not pleasant to think of 138 electoral votes in the South, where popular elections are virtually ignored; and he asked the President if he did not feel that the falk, now becoming so common, of Democrats in one Legislature grabbing the electoral votes of their State, and the Republicans doing the same in another State, is fraught with danger.

The President replied quickly and with emphasis But they are not going to grab them. This Maine business is not going to succeed." He added that if he were one of the Republican members of the Legislature of Maine he would sit there until Sentember. By every device known to parliamentary law for the protection of minorities, all other business should be suspended until the wrong should be righted. He would not resort to force, but he would endeavor to bring to bear upon those gentlemen such a weight of public opinion that they could not escape or resist it. If counted in by technicalities, by technicalities they should be thwarted in their revolutionary purposes until they were made to feel that the will of the majority, when properly and legally expressed, must control. The President expressed the opinion that good people of all parties will, as the facts become known, emphatically condemn the outrage.

Representative Williams asked leave to make public the opinions expressed by the President, and he wrote them down, submitting them to the President for revision. endeavor to bring to bear upon those gentlemen such

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A SENSATIONAL STORY THAT 14,000 RIFLES HAVE BEEN SENT TO MAINE-REMINISCENCES BY SEC-RETARY RAMSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,—Sensational stories specting the critical condition of affairs in Maine continue to spring up in Washington. There was a mmor affoat to-day that news had come to General Sherman that 14,000 rifles had been sent to Maine for the purpose of arming political clubs. General Sherman had not returned from New-York, but members of his staff said that no such news had

been received at his headquarters.

A Tribune correspondent called upon Secretary Ramsey to-day. The Secretary said he had heard no news from Maine besides that contained in the

morning papers. Secretary Ramsey happens to have been an eager eye-witness of the "buckshot" war in Pennsylvania, although not a participant in its exciting events. As soon as the subject of the attempt to steal the Maine Legislature and Governorship was introduced to-day, the Secretary said: "A very close parallel might be drawn between this Maine trouble and the difficulties connected with the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature in December, 1838. The Whig Governor and Administration in Pennsylvania undertook to control the organization of the Legislature, to which a majority of Democrats had been elected. Public sympathy ran strougly in favor of the Democrats in that case.
as it does with the Republicans in the Maine case. I was a young man of twenty-three then, an ardent Whig and active in politics, so that I took a very deep interest in the struggle. When the House met, both the Whigs and the Democrats elected speakers. At one end of the Speaker's desk I saw the Whig Speaker administering the oath to Whig members, while at the other end the Demoeratic Speaker was administering the oath to Democratic members. The Whigs then precipitately adjourned the House, and the Democrats proceeded more deliberately to complete their organization. They seated the Philadelphia members whom the

Whig administration had tried to count out. "The next day the Whig Speaker and members did not dare to enter the House, such was the popular indignation against them. The late Thaddeus Stevens was the moving spirit of the Whig couneils, and he induced one of the Whig members, Mr. Spackman, of Philadelphia, who was personally popular with all parties, to go into the House with the Democrats for the purpose of declaring that body adjourned. Mr. Spackman did as he was

body adjourned. Mr. Spackman did as he was directed, but no sooner had he declared the Honse adjourned than he was picked up and passed over the heads of the crowd and out of the door.

"The Whig House then met in Wilson's Tavern, and held sessions there for a few days, while the Democrats occupied the Representatives' Hall. The Whig Senete was also excluded from the Senate Chamber, which was occupied by the Democrats. During most of the month this condition of affairs continued, neither the Whig nor the Democratic Legislature being able to secure a legal quorum. At last some of the more conservative members of the former body went into the Democratic Legislature and the difficulties were thus settled.

"As I remarked, I was a very ardent Whig, and I felt when the Whigs passed out of power in the State then that the country was lost; but it has turned out quite otherwise."

GENERAL GRANT TO VISIT JERSEY CITY.

CLOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.-The series of demonstrations in this city in henor of General Grant was brought to a close to-night by a reception at the Union League House. General and Mrs. Grant stood or occu-pied chairs on a dais in the parior of the League House from half past 8 antil 10 o'clock, receiving in the mean-time probably 2,000 ladies and gentlemen. President Hayes and several members of his Cabinet were expected, but did not come. General Phil Sheridan stood near Mrs. Grant and shook

also present.

To-morrow General Grant will go to Jersey City to
visit his mother, and will return on Thursday to take
his Christmas dinner with Mr. Childs.

STEAMSHIP SUNK AT SEA.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST. FOUNDERING OF THE BORUSSIA AFTER A SEVERE STORM-ONLY TEN PERSONS, OUT OF TWO HUN-DRED AND THIRTY-FOUR ON BOARD, KNOWN TO

The steamship Borassin, of the Dominion and Mississippi line, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on December 2 by a part of her crew, ten of whom were picked up in a small boat, by the ship Mallowdale, and were landed yesterday at Queenstown. There were on the steamer a crew of 54 and 180 passengers. How many of these remained on board and how many escaped in boats the conflicting releave in doubt; but the rescued men have little hope that any besides themselves survive. They believe that the vessel sunk in the darkness of the night, while they were still only a short distance from her; and that the other boats were swamped by the beavy waves.

STORY OF THE ABANDONMENT.

TEN PERSONS SAVED-A SURVIVOR'S STORY OF THE STORM AND THE ESCAPE—THE NUMBER OF PAS-SENGERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ONLY ONE HUN-

Lospon, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1879. The Times' Cork dispatch says ten men, survivors from the Borussia, were landed by the Mallowdale. Their names are as follows: William Stuart Day, doctor : Doolittle, third officer : Wybe, fourth engineer; Henry Brown, boatswain; William Banese, able seaman; James Dixon, quartermaster; Alexander Johnson and Henry Stevenson, stewards, and Patrick Cain and Patrick Quinn, coal-trimmers.

One of the surviyors states that seventy-six passengers embarked at Liverpool. The vessel reached Comma on November 25 all well. After having 26th, the wind being light from the southeast, with a calm sea. On November 30 the wind freshened and increased to a gale. On the following day it suddenly chopped to the north-north-west, blowing with a cross-sea, in which the ship labored heavily. At noon she sprang a leak amidships. All efforts at the pumps were frmiless to keep the ship free. The water filled the engine-room and stokehole, putting out the fires and stopping the engines. The crew still continued to work at the pumps until next Tuesday (2d inst.) when it was determined to abandon the vessel. Her boats were launched and provisioned and a part of the crew, with about a dozen passengers got into them. Those of the crew who remained by the vessel were the captain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter and two boys.

Shortly after leaving the vessel one of the boats swamped, and the occupants, five in number, were drowned.

The successors state that the content of the state of the successors.

drowned.

The survivors state that the steamer's covering-board, when they shoved off, was not more than two inches above water. It is supposed that she must have gone down with her living freight. The fate of the other boats is doubtful, as nothing has been heard of their occupants since.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1879. Part of the crew of the British steamer Borussia, Captain Williams, from Liverpool, November 20, for New-Orleans, have been landed at Queenstown by the British ship Mallowdale, from Bassein, The Borussia was abandoned in a stoking condition on

The party that was landed by the Mallowdale consisted of the chief engineer, doctor, boatswain and six seamen. They were picked up on the 5th inst, in an open boat by the Mallowdale. The Borussia had 180 pissengers, of which number 105 embarked at Liverpool and 75 at Corunna. The crow numbered 54 men.

After leaving Corunna on the 24th of November, she experienced severe weather and sprung aleak on the 1st of December, and the severity of the weather increasing she was abandoned on the 2d, about 350 miles southwest of Fayal.

The captain and the second officer remained in the sinking steamer. The crew and passengers embarked in eleven boats. The nine survivors have no loope for the people in the other beats, having, before they separated, seen one boat capsize, drowning all its occupants.

A FATAL PANIC.

DISORDER AND CONFUSION AT THE MOMENT OF

The survivors of the Borussia started immediately for Liverpool. It appears that a panic occurred among the passengers and crew. The survivors state that no order to launch the boats and prepare for the abandonment of the vessel was given by the officers; the crew themselves lowered the boats without waiting for orders. About a dozen passengers got into the boats with part of the crew. The remainder of the passengers went down in the vessel with the the passengers went down in the vessel with the cantain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter and two boys. One boat swamped alongside of the steamer, and its occupants—live men-vere drowned. The survivors state that at p o'clock on the night of the abandonment of the vessel they saw a rocket ascend from the steamer, and soon after her masthead lights were seen to suddenly dis-

STILL ANOTHER REPORT.

ONLY SIXTY PERSONS EMBARRED IN THE BOATS. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1879. The News's Liverpool dispatch says the survivors from the Borussia report th. the captain and a majority of the crew remained on board the vessel. Only sixty persons left in the boats.

The News's Cork dispatch reports that 184 passengers were aboard the Eorussia. The captain on seeing the danger that all effort to save the vessel would be use less, ordered the boats to be ready, some rafts prepared and necessaries provided. The vessel was abandoned at night, there being then ten or eleven feet of water in the engine room. The four or five boats were lowered about the same time, but owing to the darkness and heavy sea they soon lost sight of each other.

THE LOST STEAMER.

The Borussia belonged to the Dominion and Mississippi Line of steamships, the managing owners of which are Fitne, Moen & Montgomery, Liverpool, the Dominion agents Daniel Terrance & Co., Montreal, and the New-Orleans agents Silas Weeks & Co. The line consisted of ten steamers, the tonnage of which ranged from 2,150 to 3,500. The vessels plied between Liverpool and New-Orleans and between Liverpool and Portland, Mc., as the Canadian Winter port. The Bornessia was of 2.146 tons burden. She sailed from Liverpoel November 20 for New-Orleans, touching at Corunna, Spain, November 25. Nothing more was heard from her until the present time.

The Bornesia was an iron vessel, and is said to have been built at Greenwich in 1855. She was bark-rigged, 292 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 25 feet in depth. Just after she was built she was run as a steam packet between New-York and Hamburg, but was afterward transferred to other waters, and was engaged in trade with South America and with Eastern ports. 3,500. The vessels plied between Liverpool and New-Or

OTHER NOTABLE WRECKS. The loss of the Borussia will recall to the ninds of many persons the more notable shipwrecks of

recent years. Among those which have occurred within

the past three years the following may be mentioned The Hamburg-American steamer Pommerania came nto collision with the Weish bark Meel Eillan about midnight of Nov. 25, 1878, during a fog. and went down off Folkestone. Sixty-five lives were lost. In September of the same year an excursion steamer, the Princess Alice, was run down in the the Princess Alice, was run down in the Thames, and about 600 lives were lost. The German ironclad Grosser Kurfurst, while steaming in the British Channel, came into collision with the König Wilhelm of the same squadron, on May 31, 1878, and went down almost immediately. Over 300 lives were lost in this disaster. One of the most singular were lost in this disaster. One of the most singular disasters of modern times occurred off the Isle of Wight on the 24th of March, 1878. During the afternoon the British training ship, Earydice, an old wooden sailing yessel, was seen by ine people on shore sailing quietly along under full sail. Within a few moments the sky clouded over and a driving snow storm set in. The cloulds soon passed, but the Eurydice was not in sight. The driving wind had caught her sails and capsized her, and of the 311 or 321 persons, mostly boys, on board, only two were saved. The steamer Metropolis, with 260 passengers abbard, was wrecked on Currituck Beach, N. C., January, 1878, and nearly 100 lives were lost. She was bound from Philadelphia to Brazil, and nearly all of her passengers had been engaged to work upon a new railroad which American contractors were building. The vessel became a complete wreek he United States Snip Huron ran ashore near Oregon

Inlet, N. C., on November 24, 1877, during a storm, and because a complete wreck. Ninety-six officers and men ATTACKED BY A BURGLAR.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION. GENERAL ROBERTS INTRENCHED AND WAITING FOR

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1879. The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day as follows: "General Bright reports the continued advance of reinforcements. All is quiet at Peizeran, and convoys are passing thence to Jagdulluk. The

Kugianis are quiet. "A disputch from General Roberts, dated Cabul. December 19, says: 'Slight skirmishes took place on the 18th inst., during which one or two of the principal Afghan leaders were killed. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. Snow fell here during the night, but it is disappearing."

A later dispatch from the Viceroy of India is as follows: "Dispatches from General Reports, of the 16th, 17th and 18th insts., bave just been received. The defences of the Shirpar cantonments have been completed. The enemy occupies the heights over the city, but does not descend into the plains, which are patrolled by our cavalry. General Roberts was waiting the arrival of General Gough to make an attack, as he would then be strong enough to hold

attack, as he would then be strong enough to hold all the important positions, but he will attack the enemy before the arrival of General Gough, if a favorable opportunity offers.

"Our less on the 14th inst, was twenty-eight killed, and ninety-nine wounded, of whom eight have since died. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Osman Khan and other Afghan leaders were killed. On the 17th inst, the enemy appeared on the Stabing, but they were quickly dislodged without loss on our side. The enemy's numbers are diminishing. Mahomed Jan Mardak, the real Afghan leader, had proclaimed the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan's eldest son Ameer.

denoral Roberts writes on the 20th inst. that a denable quantity of grain had reached Lata-safe'v, showing that the road is open so far, as 18th inst, the British lest nineteen wounded, On the 13th inst, the British lest lineteen wounded, and Mayor Cook, who obtained the "Victoria Cross," for gallant services, died of wounds received in a previous engagement. Twe officers are till from small-pox. Pneumonia is increasing, owing to the cold weather and exposure of the men. Otherwise the health of the troops is good. The number of sick among the Europeans only amounts to 4 percent."

FORMING A FRENCH CAGINET.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1879. President Grevy did not approve of the policy of M. de Freveinet or the persons whom he proposed quently declined the task of forming a Ministry. President Grévy then urgently requested M. Waddington to provide for the vacancies caused by the resignations of M. Le Royer and General Gresley. M. Waddington replied that he preferred that M. Léon Say be entrusted with the task; but as M. Say has not yet accepted the Presidency of the Council, M. Waddington is now fixing upon the elements of a new Ministerial combination. He has called upon M. Challemel Lacour, to whom he wishes to confide the Ministry of the Interior. M. Lacour will arrive in Paris on the 24th inst., to confer with M. Waddington. Further action in the matter will be suspended until after this interview.

[Loopon Wednesday Dec. 24, 1879]

The Standard's Paris correspondent reports that the journals unanimously assert that no Ministry not possessing the support of the Republican Left and Republican Union can live. A CABINET SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORMED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1879. The Times's Paris dispatch, dated midnight, says M. Leroyer has gone to Egypt for the benefit of his The correspondent has just learned from an au-

summoned M. de Freycinet, and that an arrangement has been definitely arrived at, which is as fol-

M. De Freycinet becomes Premier and Minister of

M. De Freyeinet becomes Freamer and Works.
M. Waddington, Foreign Minister.
M. Challemel-Lacour, Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship.
M. Herold, Minister of Justice.
M. Léon Say. Minister of Finance.
M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Trarel, Minister of Commerce.
General Farre, Minister of War.
Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine.
M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

THE DE LESSEPS CANAL PROJECT. PREPARATIONS AT PANAMA TO RECEIVE THE PRO-

JECTOR. PANAMA, Dec. 12 .- A committee has been appointed by the local government to make preparaparty, due at Aspinwall by the steamer Lafavette on the 29th inst. The foreign merchants in Panama have been omitted from a place on this committee, although they are the principal contributors to the funds which can the government, and which in this case must pay the expenses of the fêtes in honor of the great canal builder. The committee has arranged a programme of the affair. A banquet and a ball are proposed, the illy mination of the city and a bull-fight. A number of en-gineers accompany M. de Lesseps, and will be employed, in addition to the party now engaged under the direction of M. Jóroux, in surveys, examinations of the forms of M. Jégoux, in surveys, examinations of the forma-tions along the proposed line, etc. They are provided with drills of a new pattern, by which it is proposed to pierce at different points which the canal will traverse to the depth of the proposed excavation, so as to note the different stratifications encountered, the character, texture, hardness, etc., of the rock, in order to form as close an estimate as possible of the cost of the canal. M de Lesseps will remain here two weeks, and will visit the United States via California.

THE TICHBORNE CASE AGAIN.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec 23, 1879. An announcement was issued yesterday and extensively circulated and placarded in London and in the provinces, stating that, the Attorney-General having granted his flat for a writ of error in the case of the Tiehborne claimant, an association is being formed to assist in the procedure of the sentence against the claimant, to promote the passage of a bill in the forthcoming session of Parliament for the reversal of the judgment in the case—syldence on the points of mistaken identity being forthcoming—and for the restoration to the claimant of the properties, the heirlooms and possessions of the Tichborne Baron-

THE IRON HAND IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.-Captain-General Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that incendiaries and robbers captured in the disturbed districts will be tried by a verbal court-martial, and, upon conviction, will be sentenced to death, and that general officers of the army in the provinces will have authority to apthe army in the provinces will have suthority to approve such sentences. An official dispatch states that the ex-Insurgent chief Pancho Jiminez, who was lately pardoned, took up arms sgain on the 20th inst, and joined a party of insurgents from Sancti Spiritus in an attack upon Arroyo-Bianco. The troops repelled the attack, killing Jiminez with two of his lieutenants, and appersing the rest.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

SALE OF A RAILROAD ORDERED.

TRENTON, Dec. 23.—The Chancellor has ordere the sale of the Tuckerton Railroad next February.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—The recent storm of sleet an rain broke down seventeen telegraph wires along the Laishore Railroad for a distance of seventy five miles.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

MONIPELIER, VI., Dec. 23.—Royal S. Carr, who has been on trial for the nurder of William W. Murcommock, a half-breed Indian, was to night convicted of murder in the first degree.

AN OLD MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Peter Gilroy, age twenty-four, died this morning from a wound received a week ago sunday. William Orther, an old man, was arrested to day, other goal with the orime.

charged with the crime.

OLI FOR THE ATLANTIC LIGHTHOUSES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The contract for 47,000 gallons of lard oil for the use of the Atlantic Coast lighthouses has been awarded to Washington Butcher's Sons, of this city, at 66th loc cents per gallon.

A FATHER'S DEMAND FOR A CHILD.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 23.—Henry Lacy, a New-York actor, arrived here to day and began proceedings to obtain possession of his five-year-old daughter, now nuder the control of his divorced wife. Mis. F. R. Paya, of this city.

WINTER RACING IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—There will be five days raceing at Augusta, beginning January 6. No entrance fee will be charged in any of the races. The Savannah and Charleston races commence January 20 and February 8 respectively.

spectively.

THE WRONG PERSON CONVICTED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—The Governor to pardoned Patrick Kaucen, who in 1875 was sentenced years imprisonment at Cleveland for permitting an idit offer of starvation. The Governor has been convince bis wife is the guilty person.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH TWO WOMEN. AN AGED COOK SURPRISES A MULATTO ROBBING HER EMPLOYER'S HOUSE-HE LEAVES HER WITH SECOND TIME-PURIOUS FIGHT WITH AN IRISH

WOMAN-CAPTURE OF THE BURGLAR. An old cook in the employ of General John Hendrickson, at No. 144 West Forty-eighth-st., on en tering the basement dining-room yesterday morning found there a mulatto thief, who knocked her down, choked her and beat her with the handle of a chisel. He was interrupted a second time by another servant, a young Irish woman, who struggled with him and aroused the house with hes cries. The mulatto escaped, at the time, but was captured later. It is believed that the cook will

A SURPRISED THIEF AT BAY.

A number of friends spent the evening at General Hendricksen's house at No. 144 West Porty-eighth-st. on Monday night, and it was late when the the parlor, and his son-in-law and his daughter in the floor above. On the third floor are the bedrooms of two servants-Mary Redford, the cook, a woman sixty-five years old, and Kate Brady, a stout young Irish woman No noise was heard by any one in the house during the been locked, as usual, and the fastenings of the windows carefully closed. The basement door is protected by an outside iron gate always kept locked. It was yet dark, when, at 5:15 yesterday morning

Mary Redford, the cook, arose and went to her work in the kitchen. She struck a match to light the gas; as she raised her hand to the burner a ray of light fell through the open door into the dark basement dining-room upon the figure of a man who stood looking diseowling face of a dimy yellow color. For a moment the ped the match. Before she could utter another cry she was knocked to the floor by the mulatto, who, seizing her by the throat, dealt her one blow after another tandle of a chisel that was afterward found upon him, soon stretching her senseless and speechless on the floor. What imprened after the first blow is not clear to Mary Redford, but from the nature of her injuries if would seem that the burglar, bearing all his weight pon her breast, endeavored to trangle her until she ceased crying, when he left her, apparently dead, to esume his work of plunder.

In this he was surprised again. Kate Brady, the ther servant, while dressing, had heard the cry of the cook and ran down to find out its cause. She car the seemingly lifeless body of Mary Redford in the spoons and knives, taken from the sideboard, trying to open a window. The thief sprang upon her with an onto, clutching her throat with an effort to throw her, But he met with unexpected resistance. The young woman, realizing that she was Irish, and that her opponent was a negro, stoutly grappled with him, and with such effect that the mulatto was forced to assume the defensive, retreating toward the kitchen door. Over the prostrate woman on the floor, toward the rear windows they struggled, the woman tearing at the burghar's face and clothes with a fury against which her superior airength was no match. As soon as she found her breath after the first surprise, the house rang with her cries, and above and around in the neighboring buildings people becam to stir and lights were lighted.

Finding his position becoming every moment mere dangerous, and the attacks of the girl becoming more furious as help was heard coming, the mulatto tore himself away from her, leaving in her hands the shreads of his necktic and tatters of ms coat, and sprang through the rear window into the yard, where, climbing the back fence, he ran along the rear of the adjoining yards of the Forty-seventh-st., houses, and escaped under cover of the darkness.

THE HOUSE AROUSED.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson had been roused by the thoritative source that President Grévy has again screams of the screamt. The General is a cripple, having lost a leg in the war, and while he was striving to gain the stairs as fast as he could under the circumstances, Mrs. Hendrickson awoke her son-in-law, Mr. Leonard, who, until theu, had leard nothing. Hastily putting on a few articles of cathing he ran down into the basement. reaching it just as the mulatto had escaped. The neigh-bors were now thoroughly aroused and pursuit of the thief was attempted, but soon given up, the darkness hiding him meanwhile. Attention was turned to the hiding him meanwhite. Attention was traved to the bleeding woman, who was slowly recovering consciousness, and to the other servant. Kate Brady, who was undiqued, though bruised and sore. Dr. Ewing, of No. 15k west Forty-eighth-st., who was called, pronounced the cook's injuries very severe. In the struggle one of her shoulders had been nearly torn from its socket and bed chest appeared to be injured internally. On the head wors three had wounds, and concussion of the brain chess appeared to be injured internally. On the head was feared. The police, who were summoned, scarched in vain for the fugitive. The unbroken locks and closed windows puzzled them and strengthened the suspicion that the thief had iain concealed in the house from the previous evening, hidden probably behind some of the drapery or curtains in the parior, where he could easily remain undiscovered, while the family and their guests, unaware of his presence, moved about the room. He had carried little of his plunder away; a few silver forks and teaspoons only were missing.

CAPTURING THE BURGLAR. The mulatto, however, had not reached the street, as supposed, but had sought refuge in the yard of Henry. W. Bookstaver's house, No 129 West Forty-seventh-st., where he hid in a small room to which there is entrance only from the yard, outside the building. Here he evidence is the property of the way of the property when the

dently hoped to remain unobserved until day, when the doors would be opened and he could escape to the street.
As it happened, he was discovered before he could carry out this plan. It was seven o'clock when Mr. Bookstaver's cook pulled the door of the room. As it did not yield she pulled harder and overcoming the resistance within found herself suddenly face to face with a mulatto, who, pushing the amazed servant aside, ran past her into the

pushing the amazed servant aside, ran past her into the house, boiling the basement door, and thus locking her in the yard. The night's adventures were still fresh in the cook's mind, and the girl set up a shout that brought a servant in the adjoining house to the back stoop.

"Run and catch him," shouted the cook, who is called Mary Jaud. "The burglar is running out the front door."

So he was: finding egress impossible by the basement way, he had run up-stairs and through the front door narrowly escaping Mr. Bookstaver, who was hantening down in answer to the shouts of the imprisoned domestic. As he left the house, the neighboring servant, reached her front door too, and followed him down the street. The mulatto waked leisurely, and when half way to Seventh-ave, he met officer Thomas Daiton, and accested him with:

"You'd better hurry up; there is a burglar somewhere in there."

accosted him with:

"You'd better hurry up; there is a burglar somewhere
in there."

The officer had passed him, hastening his pace, when
the shours and gesticulations of the pursuing woman
attracted his attention, and he turned back to arrest
the thief, who made no resistance, and suffered himself to be taken to Mr. Hendricksen's house. At the
door the two were met by Kate Brady.

"It is him," she shouted; "here he is."

"Pears to me this is a strange way to speak to a
man," and the mulatto, with an injured air. "What is
it all about?"

"I will show you," was the answer, and the remnants
of his torn cravat and necktic were produced. The fellow offered no further excuse, hat went to the stationhouse and subsequently to Police Headquarters, without a word. At the latter place he gave his name as
John Robertson, age thirty-nine years, of No. 123 EastSixty-first-st. It was discovered, however, that he was
Charles Franks, of No. 144 West Turiteth-st. In his
possession were found a few silver spoons, the preperty
of Mrs. Hendrickson, and a chisel, the weapon he had
used, probably, on the cook.

EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE COURT.

EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE COURT. In the afternoon the mulatto was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court. Kate Brudy, who told her story of the encounter in a modest manner, was handsomely complimented by Justice Murray as well as by General Hendrickson. Twice she caught hold of the thief, she said, and though knocked down and beaten, held him tightly. At length he made his way from her into the

sight of poor old Mary, who was lying apparently dead at my feet, that to save my life I could not move from where I stood. I seemed to have become paralyzed all of a sudden. When Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Leonard

of a sudden. When Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Leonard, came down the negro was climbing over the fence into the yard of the house opposite."

The negro was then called up to the bar and asked by the Court-what he had to say. He admitted being in the house, having entered it the night previous about 10 o'clock while the basement door had been left open for a moment. He then descended to the cellar, where he intended to remain until the immates of the house were all asleep. He fell asleep, however, and did not wake up before b o'clock. He was in the act of collecting some things when the cook came upon him and began to scream. He struck her with his first to make her stop, and she lay where she fell. Then the other woman came upon bin, he said, but he could not get rid of her so easily. He was comitted for trial in default of \$10,000 ball.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED WOMAN.